

Menegaux on the Birds of the French Antarctic Expedition.¹—The birds included in this report number 23 species, of which only 21 are Antarctic. Sixteen are represented by specimens — 150 skins, besides many eggs, and eggs and young preserved in alcohol for anatomical and embryological study. Most of the species are treated at considerable length, with special reference to their habits and seasons of migration, moult, etc. The account of the 'Papou' (*Pygoscelis papua*), occupies ten pages and summarizes, apparently, all that is known of its life history. The account is decidedly 'humanized,' but is none the less entertaining and interesting. The other Penguins, the single species each of Cormorant, Gull, Tern, and the Giant Skua, are also treated in a similar way, but at less length.

For the Penguins the author prefers the French vernacular name 'Manchot' to that of 'Pingouin,' on the ground that the latter was given originally to the Alcæ of the northern hemisphere and later extended to the Penguins of the Antarctic. When Brisson, in 1760, separated the two groups he applied the term Manchot to the Sphenicidæ and restricted the term Pingouin to certain members of the Alcidæ, which distinction was later adopted by Buffon, but almost uniformly disregarded by later authors. While the proposed change is proper, it will doubtless be as hard to establish as it is to eradicate other misnomers that have acquired almost universal usage.

The first of the thirteen plates is a map of the distribution of the 'rookeries' of Manchots, Cormorants and Skuas to the west and north of Graham Land, which are mostly, in this district, on the small islands to the westward of Graham Land. The remaining twelve are made up of 43 half-tone reproductions of photographs taken at the bird rookeries, fifteen of which are from Charcot's "Le 'Français' au Pole Sud," from which many extracts are also given on the habits of the birds observed by the Expedition. These figures are all duly cited in the text, but the legends on the plates and in the 'Explication des planches' fail to indicate the species or the localities represented.— J. A. A.

Reichenow on Sea-Birds.—Dr. Reichenow's valuable memoir² consists of two parts, the first treating of the 'Vögel des Weltmeeres' (pp. 437-535), and the other the 'Vögel des Südpolargebiet's' (pp. 536-567). Here only the Sea-birds of the eastern hemisphere are considered, leaving for a future memoir those of the western hemisphere.

The first ten pages of the first part contain a general account of the distribution of the principal groups and prominent species, with a short list of papers and works relating to the subject. This is followed by a systema-

¹ Expédition Antarctique Française (1903-1905), commandée par le Dr. Jean Charcot. Sciences naturelles: Documents scientifiques. Oiseaux. Par A. Menegaux. 4to, pp. 1-79, pll. i-xiii. No date.

² Vogel des Weltmeers | Die Meeresvögel der östlichen Erdhälfte | Von Ant. Reichenow | (Berlin) | Zeichnungen von G. Krause | Mit Tafel XLV-L | und 32 Abbildungen im Text — From 'Deutsche Südpolar-Expedition 1901-1903,' Bd. X. Zoologie, I, pp. 435-567, pll. xlv-1, 33 figures in text, and a South Polar chart.

tic review of the species, with keys to the higher groups, genera, and species, short descriptions of the latter, and brief indications of their breeding areas and winter ranges, the species treated numbering 144. On the accompanying map the ranges of various genera, and of some of the species, are graphically represented, as well as the boundaries of the three distribution areas briefly outlined in the text. The text illustrations and the five plates furnish characteristic representations of the greater part of the species mentioned in the text.

The second part deals especially, and in much greater detail, with the birds of the South Polar regions, 54 in number. The boundaries of the region considered are given on a map (p. 541), together with the northern limit of the south polar distribution zone, of the pack-ice, and of icebergs. There is also an important bibliography of the subject, with very full bibliographic references under each species, and the distribution of each species is treated in great detail. The work is thus an important contribution to the ornithology of the south polar regions, and a summary of present knowledge of the oceanic distribution of bird life.—J. A. A.

Godman's 'Monograph of the Petrels.' The second installment¹ of this important work concludes the genus *Cymodroma* and includes the genus *Puffinus*,—25 species in all, of which 20 are figured. In general character it of course conforms to Part I, already noticed, the history of each species being given at considerable length, and its relationships and nomenclature duly considered. The plates maintain the same high degree of excellence.

The following technical points may be here mentioned as of some interest. The genus *Cymodroma* Ridgway, 1884, is antedated by *Fregetta* Bonaparte, 1854, both with the same type by original designation. The only objection to *Fregetta* is that there is an earlier *Fregatta* (Lacépède, 1799), based on the Frigate Birds, but the names are too unlike to involve confusion.²

Puffinus borealis Cory is considered as not separable from *P. kuhli*, although American writers (perhaps mistakenly) regard them as specifically distinct. Hartert recognizes (Nov. Zool., II, 1905, 97) the form of *P. kuhli* from the Azores and Madeira as subspecifically different, under the name *Puffinus kuhli flavirostris* (Gould), but Dr. Godman says that after having examined the specimens in the Rothschild and British Museums he is "driven to the conclusion that a perfect gradation exists," and that he follows "Salvin in uniting the two races"; failing to recognize the fact that 'races,' or 'subspecies,' are expected to show intergradation. But it seems that Dr. Godman is one of the few ornithologists who are

¹ Part II, pages 59–152, plates xx–xxxix. March, 1908. For notice of Part I, see *antea*, p. 244.

² Cf. Coues, Auk, XIV, 1897, 315; A. O. U. Committee, Auk, XVI, 1899, 102; Sharpe, Hand-List of Birds, I, 1899, 122; Salvadori, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, No. CXLII, April, 1908, 79, footnote; Richenow, Vögel des Weltmeeres, 1908.